



Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital

(Homeopathic State Hospital)

Presented to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown
State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society
of the State of Pennsylvania, September 9, 1939

BY

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SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF

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**TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL
(Homeopathic State Hospital)**

**Presented to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown
State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society
of the State of Pennsylvania, September 19, 1939**

**HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D.SC., SUPERINTENDENT
AND PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF**

THE Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Allentown State Hospital (Homeopathic State Hospital) to the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital and to the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, covering the hospital year from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939, is hereby submitted. The professional work of the hospital will be covered in accordance with the following sub-divisions:

I. Movement of Population

- A. Number and percentage of principal diagnostic groups admitted and furloughed.**
- B. Discharges**
- C. Deaths**
- D. Furloughs**

II. General Medical and Surgical Activities

- A. Consultant Staff**
- B. Operations**
- C. Minor Surgery Activities**

- III. Psychiatric Activities
 - A. Medical Staff and Conferences
 - B. Psychiatric Institute
 - 1. Men and Women
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During the fiscal year ending May 31, 1939, the hospital has continued to be overcrowded and admissions restricted to a considerable extent to an exchange basis, patients as a rule being removed to the county from which new admissions are accepted. By this procedure we have been able to maintain our population at a point only slightly above 1600. The following tabulation shows the

Movement of Population:

	Male	Female	Total
On furlough May 31, 1938	171	135	306
On books May 31, 1938	954	948	1902
Admitted June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	180	178	358
Voluntary	4	9	13
Habit	1	0	1
Total treated	1134	1126	2260
Separations	196	129	325
On books May 31, 1939	958	997	1935
On furlough May 31, 1939	155	168	323
In hospital May 31, 1939	783	829	1612
In hospital May 31, 1938	783	813	1596

	1938-1939		
Admissions:	Male	Female	Total
First admissions	140	142	282
Readmissions	38	35	73
Transfers	2	1	3
	180	178	358
Separations:			
Recovered	34	38	72
Improved	52	41	93
Unimproved	18	11	29
Not insane	37	8	45
Total discharged	141	98	239
Transferred	6	5	11
Died	49	26	75
	196	129	325

Total admissions since the opening of the hospital numbered 11,774. 1,487 of these cases had been in the Allentown State Hospital previously, hence we have had a total of 10,287 different persons as patients in this institution. In the foregoing statistics we list 73 readmissions. 56 of these had

previously been in the Allentown State Hospital and 17 are recorded as readmissions because they had previous residence in some other licensed hospital. The following table prepared by the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, gives the diagnoses of our first admissions and readmissions, the difference of 3 existing between their sum and our total admissions being made up of 3 cases received by transfer:

Psychosis	First Admissions			Readmissions		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis ..	36	23	13	4	2	2
With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	1	..	1	..	..	..
With epidemic encephalitis .....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Alcoholic psychoses	9	7	2	5	5	..
Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	..	1	..	..	..
Traumatic psychoses	2	1	1	..	..	..
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	14	12	2	1	..	1
With other disturbances of circulation..	1	..	1	..	..	..
With convulsive disorders	8	4	4	1	1	..
Senile psychoses	20	5	15	1	..	1
Involucional psychoses	12	4	8	..	..	..
Psychoneuroses	14	4	10	1	..	1
Manic depressive psychoses	27	7	20	19	5	14
Dementia praecox	73	35	38	29	18	11
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	2	1	1	1	..	1
With psychopathic personality	1	1	..	2	2	..
With mental deficiency	9	4	5	2	..	2
Undiagnosed	18	5	13	3	1	2
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS	248	113	135	70	35	35
Without Psychosis						
Epilepsy	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mental deficiency	14	10	4	1	1	..
Alcoholism	1	1	..	..	..	..
Psychopathic personality	7	7	..	..	..	..
Behavior disorders	3	3	..	1	1	..
Other unclassified, and unknown without phychosis	8	6	2	1	1	..
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS ..	34	27	7	3	3	..
GRAND TOTAL	282	140	142	73	38	..

The largest *diagnostic group* among the admissions is again dementia praecox, making up 26% of the first admissions and 40% of the readmissions. Among the first admissions, the percentages in order are:

Psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	13%
Without phychosis	12%
Manic depressive	9%
Senile	7%
Undiagnosed	6%
Involucional	5%
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis	5%
Psychoneuroses	5%

Patients diagnosed Alcoholic Psychosis constituted only 3% of our first admissions and 7% of the readmissions. Manic Depressive psychoses made up 16% of the readmissions. Comparing these percentages with previous experience, we find an increase in psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis and without psychosis, and a decrease in manic depressives and alcoholics. Other groupings remain in substantially their usual relationships. The increase in psychosis with syphilitic meningoencephalitis is largely among women. This year we admitted 13; last year only 2 women with this diagnosis.

Tabulation of *nativity* which is not given in toto, shows 86% native born, this including 1% of American negroes. The foreign nativity is scattered, the largest group being Slovakia 4% and this is somewhat invalidated by the fact that many of these came from the district now included in Germany. Hungary and Italy each furnished 2% of our first admissions, other sources being smaller. This indicates that the foreign born are a relatively insignificant part statistically of our first admissions. In this connection we might mention a tabulation prepared for us by the Department of Welfare in Harrisburg, this showing that of the 1935 patients on our books at the end of the fiscal year, 95 men, 98 women, total 193, are aliens, that is, are foreign born and not naturalized. This does not indicate that any appreciable proportion of them may be deported.

The *citizenship statistics* for the admissions indicate 86% native born, 8% naturalized and 4% alien with 2% citizenship unknown.

County Distribution: Patients in the hospital on May 31, last, came from 42 counties, according to a population census.

Of the 1935 patients under care and treatment, more than half came from Lehigh and Northampton Counties, with 629 from the latter and 589 from the former county.

Others in the institution at the end of the last fiscal year included 14 from Allegheny County, Beaver had 2, Berks 19, Blair 2, Bradford 44, Bucks 108, Cambria 2, Carbon 130, Chester 4, Clearfield 1, Columbia 2, Crawford and Cumberland one each, Dauphin 3, Delaware 4, Erie and Franklin 2 each, Jefferson 1, Lackawanna 54, Lancaster 7, Lebanon 6, Luzerne 21, Lycoming, Mercer and Mifflin each one.

Monroe County had 85 persons in the hospital, Montgomery 16, Northumberland 3, Philadelphia 45, Pike 32, Schuylkill 6, Sullivan 2, Susquehanna 16, Tioga 2, Warren 1, Washington 2, Wayne 64, Westmoreland 2, Wyoming 1 and York 3 persons under treatment.

The *age distribution* of admissions has changed slightly. The largest group of 11% was in age group 15 to 19. 7% of the admissions were under 15 as compared with 10% the previous year. The period 45 to 49 made up 10% of the admissions. During the year we admitted only 18 patients past 70 years of age.

Educational status of first admissions shows 63% common school level, 16% high school, 5% college and 4% illiterate.

Residential environment discloses that 74% of our first admissions were urban and 26% rural.

Statistics regarding use of alcohol are unreliable due to difference in criteria. Our records show that 47% were abstainers, 26% temperate and 6% intemperate, the balance being unascertained.

Regarding marital condition, we find no particular change, the groupings being:

Single	43	%
Married	41	%
Widowed	10	%
Divorced	1½	%
Separated	4	%

When we come to examine the proportion of single and married in the sexes, we find the customary reversed arrangement, namely that 59% of the unmarried admissions are men and 41% women, whereas among our married admissions 41% are men and 59% women. This percentage relationship is so constant that it may lead to the conclusion that marriage is more desirable for the man and more dangerous for the woman.

Statistics regarding *discharges* are of sufficient interest to warrant including the following tabulation:

*Without
Psychosis
Unimproved*

*Improved
Without Psy. Unimproved*

Psychosis	Total		Recovered		Without Psy. Unimproved						Improved		Unimproved		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	8	7	1	..	..	..	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
With epid. enceph.	5	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholic psy.	17	17	..	11	1	..	4	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
With cerebral art.	6	4	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
With other disturbances of circulation	3	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
With convulsive disorders	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Senile psychoses	9	2	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	2	5	..	..	..
Involutional psy.	8	3	5	6	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Due to other metabolic, etc. diseases	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Due to new growth	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Psychoneuroses	8	5	3	2	1	1	5	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Manic depressive psychoses	43	14	29	35	11	24	5	2	3	3	1	2	..	..	..
Dementia Praecox	66	33	33	14	7	7	45	22	23	7	4	3	..	..	..
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
With psychopathic personality	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
With mental deficiency	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL WITH PSY.	187	100	87	71	33	38	88	50	38	28	17	11	..	..	..
WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS															
Epilepsy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mental deficiency	26	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	23	3
Alcoholism	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Drug addiction	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Psychopathic personality	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	8	5	3
Behavior disorders	7	4	3	1	1	..	5	2	3	1	1	..	..	5	1
Other, unclassified, and unknown without psychosis.	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	6	5	1
TOTAL WITHOUT PSY.	52	41	11	1	1	..	5	2	3	1	1	..	45	37	8
GRAND TOTAL	239	141	98	72	34	38	93	52	41	29	18	11	45	37	8

Expressing these figures in percentages, we find that 30% of the total discharges are recovered, 39% improved, 12% unimproved and 19% without psychosis. Our discharges are 66% of the number of total admissions.

Our *deaths*, total 75, are unusually few in number. They constitute 21% of the number admitted, $4\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the daily average in the hospital and $3\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the total number treated. Unfortunately, our autopsies amounted to only 13 which is 17% of the deaths. Our low death rate is influenced by the presence of the children's service, by our declining to admit a number of senile applicants and by our arrangement of furloughing senile cases to the county homes. The chief causes of death and their percentages of the total deaths are as follows:

Cause of Death	No.	Percentage
Arteriosclerosis	27	36
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	17	22
Myocarditis	9	12
Pneumonia	7	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	4
Total	63	83

It will be observed that arteriosclerosis and syphilitic meningo-encephalitis account for nearly 60% of our deaths. As regards diagnostic grouping, 37% of our deaths had psychiatric diagnosis of psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis or senile psychosis, 22% psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis and 17% dementia praecox. Therefore, three-fourths of our deaths occurred in the psychiatric groupings just mentioned. Tuberculosis shows an unusually small proportion, having dropped to 4% as compared with a common proportion of 17%. Regarding age at death, we find that exactly one-third of those who died during the past year were 70 years and over, and an additional 22% were in the age group 60 to 69. 22% of our deaths had a total hospital treatment time of less than 1 month. 5 patients of the total of 75 deaths had no relatives interested and their remains were accordingly turned over to the anatomical board. 8 men and 5 women died while on furlough.

On June 3, 1938, while working in the vegetable kitchen, a woman patient was attacked by another woman (colored) patient. She was stabbed in the right chest and died imme-

diately. Post-mortem examination revealed a puncture at the base of the aorta with hemo-pericardium and hemo-thorax. Upon investigation it developed that the colored patient was hallucinated and resented some remarks, hallucinatory in nature, which she ascribed this patient.

The *daily average population* in the hospital was 1616.60 and the daily average on furlough 294.49, they constituting 15% of the total number on the books and 18% of the number of patients in the hospital at the close of the year. This has shown a further drop from the previous year and gets us back to the approximate percentages of 1925. The highest percentage was in 1929 when we had 20% of the number on the books on furlough and 26% of the number in the hospital. Incidentally, the number of men admissions, namely 180, and the number of men in the hospital 783, were identical for the past two years.

We continue to furlough cases to the county homes as follows :

	1938	1939
Lehigh	22	31
Northampton	21	31
Carbon	3	13
Bucks	1	9
Wayne .....	..	8
Monroe .....	..	7
Pike .....	..	1
	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 100

Admissions to the various services are shown in the following tabulation :

	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Reception	96	106	202	56
Children's	13	8	21	6
Prolonged	71	64	135	38
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 358	<hr/> 100

The *general health* of patients and employees has been good as suggested by the low death rate. We have been free of epidemics other than the customary waves of respiratory infections shown by groups of cases of common colds and la grippe-like infections. None of these have been particularly serious or disabling. At the beginning of the year we had in isolation as *typhoid carriers*, 2 men and 8 women. At the end of the year we still had 6 women and 1 man under such isola-

tion. These cases have shown occasional negative laboratory findings with a turn of positive findings necessitating continued isolation. Two cases became negative after combined operation for cholecystectomy and appendectomy.

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ACTIVITIES

Our *consultants* continued to respond promptly to our calls, they having made visits as follows:

Name	No. of Visits
Frank E. Bristol, M.D.	6
William A. Buck, M.D.	1
Frank J. Frosch, M.D.	3
George D. Geckeler, M.D.	4
Frederick C. Peters, M.D.	2
William J. Ryan, M.D.	2
Harry S. Weaver, M.D.	1

Operations totalled 21, Dr. Frank E. Bristol having done 4 appendectomies, 2 of them on employees and an appendectomy and cholecystectomy on 2 typhoid carriers, both of whom became negative subsequently. Dr. Bristol also did 7 herniorrhaphies, 1 on an employee, bringing his total operations to 13. Dr. Harry S. Weaver did 8 operations, 5 of these being tonsillectomies, 3 on patients and 2 on employees, and in addition 3 patients on whom he performed tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy, making a total of 21 operations.

Minor Surgery Activities: Minor Surgery activities during the past year included the following redressings and special treatments:

	Men	Women	Total
Patients—redressings and special treatments	5,980	2,925	8,905
Employees—redressings and special treatments	139	183	322

PSYCHIATRIC ACTIVITIES

Psychiatric activities continued along customary lines, the work being divided into four services, reception being covered by Drs. Arthur Lindenfeld and Elizabeth S. Ells; children's by Dr. M. Rossman and the women's prolonged by Drs. Edgar M. Blew and Wade F. Basinger who joined the staff September 16, 1938 and left by resignation March 10, 1939, being succeeded by Dr. Victor J. Covalesky on March 17, 1939. The men's prolonged service was covered by Drs. Horace H. Hunsicker and Robert B. Robertson, the former

resigning May 31, 1939. The medical staff of 10, superintendent included, gives us a proportion of 1 to 162 approximating the American Psychiatric Association standard.

During the 8 weeks preceding Christmas, Dr. Elizabeth S. Ells attended the Post-graduate Course in Neuropsychiatry arranged by the Department of Welfare and given at the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Dr. Rossman, Dr. Buchman and Dr. Ells attended the psychoanalytic seminars held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Society by Dr. Leroy M. A. Maeder from April until June, 1939. These were held Tuesday evenings. Dr. Lindenfeld again attended the neurologic conferences of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania whenever this was possible. In March, 1939, Dr. Buchman, Pathologist, attended the Post-graduate Institute of the Philadelphia County Medical Society on Blood Diseases and Metabolic Disorders. Much valuable information was gained by it. Some of it could be applied to our laboratory and clinical work directly. Members of the staff attended the seminar held at the Sacred Heart Hospital.

Dr. Lindenfeld continued serving as instructor in Neuropsychiatry and Dr. Rossman in Mental Hygiene and Elementary Psychiatry, for the affiliate nurses and occupational therapy students.

Staff meetings were held each morning, usually six days a week and during them we examined 365 new cases, re-examined 186 patients as pre-furlough or diagnostic problem. 57 staff conferences were devoted to discussion, largely of papers presented at various medical meetings, these discussions being conducted by members who attended the meetings. During some of these sessions, Dr. Elizabeth S. Ells gave a résumé of work done at the Post-graduate Course in Neuropsychiatry. 38 staff meeting sessions were given over to review of journals, the various members of the staff taking turn in abstracting the most important articles appearing in the literature. In addition, 12 sessions were devoted to seminars, Dr. Rossman reviewing Healy & Bronner's book on "New Light on Delinquency", and Mrs. Landis has begun presenting English & Pearson's book on "Treatment of the Neuroses."

Psychiatric Institute: During the year the movement in population was as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients in Psychiatric Institute June 1, 1938.	79	86	165
Number of admissions from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	96	106	202
Number of transferred from Childrens Institute Service from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	4	1	5
Number transferred from Prolonged Services	1	2	3
Total number under treatment May 31, 1939	77	93	170
Changes in Population:			
Furloughs to homes	49	66	115
Furloughs to County Homes	0	2	2
Total furloughed June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	49	68	117
Discharges	9	0	9
Escapes	3	1	4
Deaths	5	0	5
Number transferred to Prolonged Services	49	39	88
Number transferred to other institutions	3	2	5

While there were only seven more patients admitted during the past fiscal year in comparison with the previous year, it is interesting to note that there were more women admitted than men; notwithstanding the attempt to limit the admissions of women owing to the greater overcrowding on that service. We are particularly gratified to note that no deaths were due to suicide.

The ward personnel, generally speaking, was kept up at a better standard than during the previous year.

In prescribing, the single "similium" prevailed in all instances whenever practical for psychiatric as well as somatic symptoms. Physiologic medication was prescribed if specifically indicated. Endocrine therapy was used in a diabetic in the form of Protamine Zinc Insulin and Estrogenic Hormone in two cases of artificial menopause.

As previously, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, dietetic treatment, physical education and music have extensively been utilized. Besides group psychotherapy, patients have been interviewed in the physicians' offices whenever possible.

Institute for Boys and Girls: During the fiscal year the movement in population was as follows:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of patients in the Children's Institute Group			
June 1, 1938	32	21	53
Number of admissions from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939	13	8	21
Total number under treatment May 31, 1939	33	21	54
Changes in Population:			
Furloughs to homes	6	6	12
Discharges	15	5	20
Escapes .....	..	6	6

Thirty-one children were, in addition to other activities, treated by therapeutic interviews with the physician. Interviews varied in length from one-half to one hour. Twenty-six of these children were seen at weekly intervals and one of this group was later seen at more frequent intervals. The remainder were seen at intervals of once each month and once every two weeks.

In the remaining children we had to depend upon the day to day contacts not only with the physician but also the psychologist, nurses, teachers and attendants. The general principles of psychotherapy, the approach required for its successful use must be understood and utilized by the entire institute staff. It is not necessarily intended that they will direct therapy, but that each one will have the principles they can use in every situation in which they alone should proceed with a minimum of participation by any other employee. This confronts us again with the same recommendation as before, that the personnel be already trained or at least well oriented in the principles implied by the time they are employed.

Staff conferences, seminars and assignment of scientific literature for the employee (nurse, attendant) to read or discuss were used to get at objectives in the implied constructive criticism.

School Activities: On September 6, 1938 school was reopened after the summer vacation with 38 boys and girls in the first, second, third and fourth grades; these children are divided into morning and afternoon groups of 22 and 16 children respectively. There were thirty boys and girls enrolled in grades five, six, seven and eight.

Of primary importance in the group beginning reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic is the teaching of school atti-

tudes and behavior. It is interesting to watch children grow from undisciplined, destructive, impudent first grade children into orderly, polite and industrious fourth grade girls and boys.

The academic work covered the courses prescribed by the Pennsylvania State Course of study. The individuality of each pupil is the predominating factor in the preparation of a unique curriculum which has been found, through experience, to be particularly adaptable. Frequently children show, in diagnostic tests, a need for remedial teaching; likewise at times a specific "block" is revealed that a better foundation in a lower grade will eliminate. This procedure has helped many children who, when the better foundation was laid, have been able to "skip" one, two and sometimes three grades. The work is so arranged that a child may do second grade work in arithmetic, third in spelling and fourth in all other subjects without developing a feeling of inferiority or frustration. Project methods with formal drill for spelling and arithmetic have been found to be most effective.

The best project of the year was made with "Mexico" as a center. Many subjects were used effectively—language, spelling, art, geography, history, literature and nature study. The amount of interest evoked and the pleasure derived by these children was incredible. Mexico and the Mexican people became very real to them.

This year the Occupational Therapy Department joined in our projects and much of the handwork which the school had neither the time nor the facilities to prepare, were made in the occupational room. The coordination helped to unify the different departments.

School work was brought to a close with an informal program in the gymnasium.

Three patients attended high school in Allentown. One boy, age 17, No Psychosis, graduated from the Central Catholic High School with honors. Another boy, Anxiety Neurosis, attended the Allentown High School in the tenth grade. He failed in one subject. At the present time he is with his foster parents and if he is able to adjust himself, arrangements will be made to transfer him to his resident high

school. A girl, No Psychosis, Psychopathic Personality, attended the commercial course in the tenth grade of the Allentown High School. She failed in several subjects and her schooling will be discontinued.

During the year, the Allentown State Hospital obtained recognition for its teachers from the Pennsylvania Department of Education.

Seven patients, 5 boys and 2 girls were confirmed in St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Allentown. All have been members of the Sunday School class conducted here weekly by Rev. Warren C. Heinly and his staff. Father Mathis and his curates have also carried on Sunday School activities here.

Psychological Department: This department has operated similarly to previous years with the principal work being centered about the children's institute and school. A complete psychological study was made of twenty-two admissions to determine not only the child's mentality but with special emphasis being placed on the analysis of school difficulties which are subsequently aided by individual remedial work.

Other children were re-examined at yearly intervals from previous examinations. Data was gathered on all psychological examinations on each child, given here and elsewhere, which afforded a comparative estimate and profile of the individual's mental progress or inhibitions and in many instances provided an insight, enabling us to recognize improvement in his emotional status from the very results of an intelligence test. For example, a boy achieved an intelligence quotient of 90 in 1936 when his problems necessitated contact with a Child Guidance Clinic. In 1937, when he showed even more atypical behavior in addition to his convalescing from an illness of typhoid fever, his mental functioning was so much impaired that he scored as a borderline mental defective. During the past year his school work and general behavior have improved; simultaneously his intelligence quotient is 89. This case and similar ones are apparent supportive evidence for the current controversy on the inconstancy of the intelligence quotient. But in most cases there is concrete evidence of the appearance or disappearance of either emotionally or intellectually inhibiting factors conducive to the fluctuating results.

School tests were given in September to determine each child's relative progress, as indicated on the California Test of Mental Maturity and the Otis Classification Test, from the beginning of the preceding school year.

Sixty-six cases were referred from the adult wards, usually because of suspected mental deficiency. Psychological examinations were administered at the hospital to twenty-seven children referred by local agencies, including a study of one family of nine children who had to be removed from their own home.

A number of our children have special reading disabilities. When remedial work is undertaken the psychologist endeavors to work with the child on both an academic and emotional basis as the latter is a frequent underlying cause of school difficulties. Remedial work is continued during the summer months.

For the past year we have accepted as psychological interns, graduate students who have a particular interest in child psychology. Their work is personally supervised by the psychologist and psychiatrist.

The course in Child Psychology has been continued with the affiliate nursing students, the theory being applied to individual cases at the Children's Institute.

Physical Education and Recreation Department: The Physical Education Department has progressed considerably during the past year. New classes have been organized and several new activities have been added to the schedule. With increased activities the department has been able to reach many more patients.

Gymnasium classes are divided into two groupings—formal and informal gymnastics. Formal gymnastics include marching, calisthenics, dancing and apparatus. Informal work includes both quiet and active games, hikes, story-telling and parties. Much of the work in informal teaching is organized and originated by the patients themselves. Greater recreational value is gained when each individual has a chance to devise and assist with the program. Discipline problems with the children are few due to this type of training. The work given to each class has depended entirely upon the ability and interest of the class. Programs vary greatly according to the ward and building.

Ability, cooperation, sportsmanship determine the selection of basketball and baseball candidates. The patients are very much interested in the teams and attend all games. Athletic awards were received by nine boys for basketball and twelve men for baseball.

The patients originated or suggested most of the dances and activities used in the May Day Extravaganza. This type of teaching through project method helps to reach the improved group of patients and to hold their interest.

This department, assisted by the music and occupational therapy departments, sponsored the Fourth of July and Labor Day Carnivals. The two carnivals were very much alike except for the addition of the hobby, stuffed and wooden animal show and live animal show on Labor Day. The patients enjoyed this diversion very much and have already made several objects for this year's exhibition.

Round, square and folk dances, taught in class and held once a month were enjoyed by a better group of patients. A great recreational value is derived from dancing and social contact.

Patients on the women's prolonged service receive recreation each morning and afternoon which consists of ball throwing, marching and informal gymnastics. Twice a week the classes receive instruction in folk dancing and circle games.

Student nurses and student occupational therapists observed and participated in exhibition programs twice a month. Both observer and patient derived much benefit and enjoyment from these.

The Women's Recreation Association for nurses and staff members doubled its enrollment this year. Activities enjoyed are inside and out-door parties, bowling, tennis, "weenie roasts," swimming, roller skating and dances.

Special Therapy: Tuberculosis: Pneumothorax was administered to four men patients who received a total of 48 refills; same was given by Dr. R. B. Robertson under the supervision of Dr. A. Lindenfeld. Treatment of two patients was discontinued when air could no longer be introduced. One case was discontinued when he developed activity on the opposite side with marked febrile and generalized reaction

and the consultant advised against continuation for the present. One case still receives treatment at monthly intervals, 500-600 cc. each time. Dr. Royal H. McCutcheon was consulted in the questionable cases. No new cases were treated.

On May 31, 1939 we had a total of 41 active cases of tuberculosis in the hospital, 18 men and 23 women patients; 36 recorded as inactive cases, 13 men and 23 women; 25 patients in the preventorium group, 9 men and 16 women.

Anti-luetic Therapy: The total number of neuro-syphilitic cases in the hospital on May 31, 1939 was 149; 88 men and 61 women. These patients received intensive anti-luetic therapy, the drug being administered in a single course of treatment, or the various courses alternated, depending upon the patient's physical and serological findings. Judgment as to the method followed in a given case was based upon the blood and spinal Wassermann and Kahn, clinical symptomatology and the general progress made by the patient during treatment.

Total number of injections given were:

	Men	Women	Total
Tryparsamide	388	212	600
Sulpharsphenamine	214	24	238
Thiobismol	703	49	752
Mercury Succinamide .....	..	368	368

Two cases of susceptibility to sulpharsphenamine were found on the men's service.

Some of the patients who received chemo-therapy, also received a series of 12 hyperpyrexia treatments with beneficial results.

Diabetes: At the close of the fiscal year, there were 20 diabetics under treatment; 18 were patients and 2 employees. Of these 18 patients, 10 are women and 8 men. Three men patients receive insulin daily; also four women. One employee is supplied with insulin, the other is being controlled by diet.

Anemia: Two cases of pernicious anemia have been given the recognized treatment consisting of liver extract, administered intramuscularly and at times orally in the form of capsules combined with copper and iron. Cases of secondary anemia have developed following excessive menstruation or uterine pathology.

Insulin and Metrazol Treatment: We are presenting comparable statistical studies to emphasize, as presented in our twenty-sixth Annual Report, within the fiscal year we have not made use of the two chemotherapy drugs, insulin and metrazol. We at no time have been satisfied as to the advisability of being swayed by "medical fashion" in the use of the said drugs. It is our opinion that new drugs should be prescribed intelligently; the physician should understand the mode of action of the individual drug. We have been impressed by the following statement: "Unless the pharmacologist determines why a drug is effective, physicians are no better off than was the primitive Peruvian who discovered, also empirically, that quinine reduced malarial fever, but never troubled to find the reason."

For over a quarter of a century we have been and continue to be more and more convinced that the more we do for our individual patients, the better our results. It is the extraordinary medical and nursing attention necessitated and given the patients for whom insulin and metrazol have been prescribed which has in our opinion, and that of some others, been the important factor in bringing about the recoveries and improvements. This, therefore, is our reason for presenting the statistical data in narrative form; above all, due to the following projected questions which were submitted to us:

1. "To what extent have dementia praecox cases at Allentown been given extraordinary attention comparable to that given metrazol and insulin cases elsewhere?"

2. "Has there been an increase in the percentage of recoveries or 'much improved' dementia praecox cases, comparable to that noted in other hospitals in connection with intensive treatment?"

In answer to the said questions, we are therefore recording the following data, covering a period of two fiscal years:

The Annual Report of the Department of Welfare for 1937-38 contains data regarding admissions and discharges and shows that 21% of the number admitted to all state hos-

pitals were discharged as recovered, the Allentown percentage being 29. Those discharged improved for the entire state hospital population, amount to 45% of the number admitted that year and for Allentown 49%.

Deaths for the entire group of state hospitals were 39% of the number admitted, the Allentown figure being 29%.

Another way to look at such statistics is to compare discharges to the population in the hospitals. Total discharges of all state hospitals amounted to 21% of the hospital population and 25% in the figures for Allentown. Recovered were 3%, improved 7% for all hospitals and 5% and 8% in the Allentown statistics. Deaths, on the other hand, amounted to 7% of the total state hospital population and 5% in the case of Allentown.

A study of dementia praecox cases admitted to Allentown State Hospital 1937-38 showed 85 admitted, 7% of that number discharged recovered, 56% improved, total benefited 63%.

The Department of Welfare furnished us a compilation regarding admissions and discharges of dementia praecox patients for the state hospitals covering the 1938-39 period. Comparing the percentages of discharges, recovered 7%, improved 44%, total benefited 51%. The comparable figures for Allentown State Hospital are recovered 14%, improved 45%, total benefited 59%.

The foregoing results are attributed to the various therapies covered in our annual reports including psychotherapeutic treatment and nursing care. The Hospital does not approve of the use of hypnotics and sedatives in any form, such as bromides, barbiturates and drugs of like character in the treatment of the mentally sick.

Physical Therapy: The physical therapy department continued to function under the direction of the Clinical Director, Dr. Harry F. Hoffman, with the assistance of Dr. Rossman, the department including two technicians and two attendants, the latter assisting particularly with fever and colonic therapy.

The following is a summary of the activities of this department :

FEVER THERAPY

Number of treatments	358
Cases treated	28
General Paresis	22
Syphilis	4
Involutional Melancholia	1
Dementia praecox, catatonic	1
Gained weight	10
Lost weight	17
Weight same	1

Our impression is that most of the cases having fever therapy showed improvement, some of them of rather startling nature. To properly evaluate this, we are planning a research study of these cases five years subsequent to treatment, combined with that of laboratory studies.

HIGH COLONIC IRRIGATIONS

Cases treated	126
Number of treatments	1,277

ROENTGEN THERAPY

Number of treatments	234
Cases treated	129
Total number of cases treated	550

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS

Ultra-violet	3,932
High frequency	1,747
Infra red	63
Short wave	2,152
Low voltage	607
Vibration	51
1000 Watt lamp	10
Fevers	358
Colonics	1,277
Roentgen	234
Massage	86
	<hr/>
	10,517

During the year we continued using the old X-ray equipment both in the main building, at the women's tuberculous pavilion and in the dental office. The following is a summary of the activities aside from the therapy which has been mentioned above :

ROENTGEN DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

Abdomen	32
Ankle	5
Arm	2
Chest	115
Elbow	5
Foot	12
Gall bladder	7
Hand	28
Head	22
Hip	16
Kidney	2
Knee	9
Leg	7
Mastoid	1
Shoulder	20
Spine	6
Wrist	18
	<hr/>
	307
Dental examinations	96
Fluoroscopic examinations	58

New Equipment: In our capital budget \$16,000.00 was allocated to purchase and install *new X-ray equipment*. \$15,549.19 of this amount was used as planned, including the purchase of materials for a high tension transmission line connecting the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. service, including a transformer vault for conversion of 2300 volt A.C. supply to 240 A.C. From this fund we also purchased a Westinghouse mobile portable X-ray apparatus which may be taken to the wards for bedside work or taken to the farm colonies without much inconvenience. A Picker 200 milli-ampere shock proof diagnostic unit and a Picker 200 k.v. therapeutic unit were purchased and installed, likewise new cassettes and plate changer, this bringing our X-ray department up to date and replacing the old equipment in use for the previous eighteen years.

From this same allocation, we secured a *new therapeutic fever apparatus* of General Electric make, this replacing the fever machine which had been in use for the previous seven years and had broken down. Other equipment secured is a thin window bacteriocidal *ultra-violet lamp* of Westinghouse manufacture, and a Western Electric *audiometer*, an instru-

ment for accurate hearing diagnosis. The acquisition of the connection with the Public Utility not only gives us efficient current for operating the X-ray machinery which would have overloaded our own generating plant without giving us adequate current, but it also furnishes us A.C. current for our physical therapy apparatus obviating the cost and maintenance and less efficient operation of the old system using small rotary converters. In addition, it gives alternating current supply for the fire alarm system, obviating running an additional small rotary converter. In the planning of this unit, we have made provision for tapping into the system, obtaining A.C. current for the new convalescent building, physical therapy and dental needs and the physical therapy requirements of the new children's building.

Hydrotherapy: This form of treatment is still most important, particularly for the care of excited patients. Proper equipment and proper technique in its administration therefore cannot be over-emphasized. Orders for therapeutic packs or neutral baths are issued in writing daily for each patient who is to receive such treatment. These orders are automatically cancelled at the end of the 24 hour period unless re-issued by the physician.

The following statistical data gives the number of patients treated and the number of treatments given on the *prolonged services*.

245 men received:		
4,284 neutral bath treatments	32,130	hours
204 neutral packs	816	hours
503 women received:		
6,760 neutral bath treatments	66,846	hours
2,614 neutral packs	20,812	hours

The hydrotherapy report for the *psychiatric institute group* is as follows:

Number of patients treated:	Men	Women	Total
Neutral baths	72	189	261
Therapeutic packs	34	97	131
Tonic hydrotherapy	160	0	160
Number of treatments given to above:			
Neutral baths	3,156	6,453	9,609
Therapeutic packs	284	4,201	4,485
Tonic hydrotherapy	14,893	0	14,893
Number of hours in neutral baths	21,272	35,281	56,553
Number of hours in therapeutic packs ..	1,875	19,232	21,107

The following treatments were given in the *children's institute*:

Number of patients treated:	Boys	Girls	Total
Neutral baths	5	21	26
Therapeutic baths	1	13	14
Tonic hydrotherapy	0	0	0
Number of treatments given to above:			
Neutral baths	18	554	572
Number of hours in neutral baths ..	60	2,105	2,165
Therapeutic packs	11	99	110
Number of hours in therapeutic packs	33	457	490

Occupational Therapy Department: The personnel of the occupational therapy department consists of 1 director, 7 trained aides and 3 attendants. Affiliation with the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy has been continued and during the year there has been an average of five occupational therapy students from this school every thirteen weeks. They receive training in theory and practice for three month periods. Every two weeks, Affiliate Nurses are assigned to Occupational Therapy for practice work, supplemented by six lectures on the Theory of Occupational Therapy.

The program in our shops is more or less routine with us much change and variety in the craft work as possible. During this past year more games and exercises have been given to all classes with the help and planning of the Physical Instructor coming in once a week to stimulate and encourage. Small tea parties and reading aloud have been a diversion greatly enjoyed.

With the children the interest span is short and more recreation and games are used and the program varied, some children have more than one project at a time. The girls have shown a steady improvement in needle work and are allowed to make articles of clothing for themselves just as soon as they show sufficient interest.

During all special activities this department takes charge of making all properties, costumes and decorations for the occasion.

A large percentage of the work is for hospital use and it is a policy of the department to encourage patients to accept work in the industries at their first opportunity.

The Canteen and Shopping Service for patients has been most active this past year.

The *adult library* is a decided factor in the happiness and contentment of many patients. During the year 50 new books have been purchased, 35 donated, 17 worn out and discarded, and 19 lost. The department is now making a drive to get more patients interested in using the library and will have same open four times each week. There are 18 weekly and monthly magazines coming into the library, some of these are for children.

The *children's library* is in constant use not only by the children themselves but in reading aloud to the group which is an important period in every day's program.

Occupational Activities which continued to take in 75% of the total population are summarized as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Ward work	290	666	956
Dining room work	33	76	109
Dietary: Kitchen, butcher and baker ...	33	27	60
Laundry	42	29	71
Sewing and fancy work .....	..	30	30
Farm activities: Farm and garden, trucker and gardener	64	..	64
Shops	42	..	42
Occupational therapy classes	77	259	336
Digging and grading	46	..	46
Total employed	627	1,087	1,714
Average number working daily	559.87	642.29	1,202.16
Average number hospital daily	783.71	828.16	1,611.87
Average per cent	71%	78%	75%

Music Department: The adult members of the music department continue to take an interest in the musical activities, many of them asking to join voluntarily. The bed patients have been visited weekly by a group of chorus members and they join in the singing as well as the ambulatory patients. Sacred songs seem to be in the greatest demand as in previous years.

In the recent June Concert, the chorus was the largest in years. The Christmas Cantata Pantomime, "Herald Angels", included not only chorus members, but a large group of patients from the occupational therapy shops and industries. Other patients not participating, assisted the Occupational Therapy Aides with the making of properties. The Cantata Pantomime was presented on one evening for the ward patients and two evenings for the public. The auditorium was

filled to capacity both evenings, with numbers turned away. The interest in Music Therapy is growing in this vicinity as well as in our schools and colleges throughout the country. Requests for information upon this subject continue to be received and we recently had a letter from London, England, asking us to write a paper along these lines.

The Public School Music Work as usual included sight singing and theory, music appreciation and rhythm band with prizes awarded at the June Concert for the greatest improvement in sight singing and theory and for the two highest averages in Music Appreciation. The Damrosch Course, Series C, was used in Appreciation, accompanied by lectures and Victrola presentations in preparation for the Radio programs. This class was permitted to hear the Rochester Symphony Orchestra which presented a special program for the school children of the city. Our group seemed to measure up favorably in their knowledge of the instruments and selections.

The following is the schedule of work for the music department :

Type	No. Participating
Orchestra	5
Piano	35
Vocal	16
Chorus	100 (average)
Community Singing	500 (monthly)
Ladies' Quartet	7
Mixed Quartet	4
Men's Quartet	8
Ladies' Chorus	75 (average)
Men's Chorus	75 (average)
Bed Patients	Average 200 (monthly)

Special Examinations: Basal Metabolism examinations were few. Only eight patients and employees were referred for examination. A total of twelve tests were performed for four patients and four employees. All the tests revealed normal metabolic rates. Investigation for abnormal thyroid activity was the only motive for study in all the cases.

Cardiology and Electrocardiography: Dr. George D. Geckeler again was active as cardiologic consultant. He examined 11 patients and 2 employees. The patients consisted

of 5 men and 6 women, some of these being re-examinations. There was one man and one woman employee examined. Dr. Geckeler was consulted in cases of questionable electrocardiograms.

There was a total of 75 electrocardiograms done during the past fiscal year which were distributed as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Patients	33	27	60
Employees	9	6	15
Total	42	33	75

Findings included various pathologic phenomena, some of which are as follows:

Auricular Premature Contractions	5
Ventricular Premature Contractions	12
Bundle Branch Block	5
Heart Block	1
Auricular Fibrillation	11
Coronary T waves	4

Four leads were applied in practically all the cases.

It is interesting to note that no acute coronary occlusion was found by means of electrocardiogram throughout the past year. While such cases might have occurred on one of the wards, lack of portable apparatus may perhaps account for our failure to have detected them. The relatively high incidence of auricular fibrillation emphasizes the value of this diagnostic method, particularly because of the fact that at times one can not differentiate auricular fibrillation from other types of arrhythmia except by means of the electrocardiogram. Again some of the clinical conditions such as bundle branch block cannot be recognized by any other method but this.

Ophthalmology: Our consulting Ophthalmologists, Drs. Peters and Ryan, made three visits to the hospital during the fiscal year, at which time refractive work and ophthalmologic examinations were made on 71 patients and 13 employees. Of the 71 patients, 32 were women and 39 were men.

Ear, Nose and Throat examinations during the year numbered 101 patients and 11 employees.

Dental Activities: The two non-resident dentists covered the men's and women's services as in previous years and rendered efficient service.

Dental Hygiene by the Dental Hygienist :

Dental Prophylaxis	2,623
Examinations	2,623
Gum and Toothache treatments	163

During the fiscal year we had the assistance of one dental hygiene interne, who served from July 11, 1938 to February 25, 1939.

Homeopathic Prescriptions: During the fiscal year there were 3901 new homeopathic prescriptions and 12,899 refills, making a total of 16,800 prescriptions for patients and employees. Of the 177 different homeopathic remedies, the following 50 were used most frequently:

	Times		Times
1. Nux Vomica	270	26. Aloes	29
2. Gelsemium	220	27. Apis Mel.	29
3. Bryonia	180	28. Viburnum	28
4. Belladonna	162	29. Guaicum	28
5. Allium Cepa	115	30. Merc. Viv.	28
6. Ars. Alb.	100	31. Lachesis	27
7. Rhus. Tox.	77	32. Silicea	27
8. Sulphur	72	33. Sanguinaria	26
9. Causticum	71	34. Hydrastis	24
10. Hepar Sulf.	70	35. Arg. Nit.	24
11. Arnica	61	36. Spigelia	24
12. China Off.	59	37. Sepia	24
13. Pulsatilla	55	38. Ignatia	23
14. Ferrum Phos.	54	39. Spongia	22
15. Aconite	52	40. Lycopodium	21
16. Kali Bicarb.	51	41. Cimicifuga	20
17. Phosphorus	50	42. Hyocyamus	20
18. Rumex	50	43. Conium	17
19. China Ars.	45	44. Podophyllum	16
20. Merc. Iod. Rub.	43	45. Merc. Sol.	15
21. Ant. Tart.	38	46. Iodum	15
22. Colocynth	33	47. Phytolacca	14
23. Ars. Iod.	31	48. Dulcamara	14
24. Nat. Mur.	31	49. Mag. Phos.	14
25. Eupatorium	30	50. Euphrasia	14

LABORATORY

During the past fiscal year the work in the laboratory proceeded without unusual events. We have two students training in laboratory technician work at this hospital. Both are students of the Moravian College for Women at Bethlehem that offers a special four year course in Medical Technology, the fourth year of which is spent in a hospital laboratory for practical training. One student received her A.B. degree in Biology and Chemistry in June, 1938, and the other is receiving her B.S. in Medical Technology in June, 1939.

We added several new tests this year (Total Serum protein, albumin-globulin ration, blood cholesterol and a micro-method for blood sugar). The total amount of work as far as it can be expressed in numbers is seen in the following statistics. It came to 12,241 procedures and tests.

Type of Examination	
Abdominal Fluid	
Rivalta Test	1
Specific Gravity	1
Autopsies	13
Autopsies, Guinea Pigs	5
Agglutination Test for B. Typhosus	120
Biopsies	16
Bacteriological Examinations	
Cultures	18
Sub Cultures	1
Smears	530
Blood Examinations	
Bromides	26
Cultures	9
Sub Cultures	1
Chemistries	
Total Serum Protein	3
Albumin—Globulin Ratio	3
Non Protein Nitrogen	27
Sugar	207
Sugar, Micro Method	20
Sugar Tolerance	1
Urea	30
Urea Nitrogen	30
Creatinin	4
Chlorides	9
Cholesterol	34
Calcium	3
Uric Acid	3

Counts	300
Bleeding Time	26
Coagulation Time	27
Platelet Count	3
Smears, Differential	288
Smears, Arneth's Classification	1
Kahn Test	550
Sedimentation Time	192
Typing	8
Van Den Bergh	3
Icterus Index	3
Wassermann Test	550
Widal Test	2
Agglutination Test for Undulant Fever	3
Cerebrospinal Fluid	
Routine	46
Colloidal Gold Curve	2
Mastic Curve	46
Kahn Test	54
Wassermann Test	54
Glucose	3
Glucose, Micro Method	2
Feces	
Cultures	173
Sub Cultures	240
Examination for Amoeba and Cysts	1
Examination for Ova	5
Examination for pin worms	1
Examination for Trichinella Spirallis	1
Occult Blood	11
Gastric Content	5
Gall Bladder Drainage	5
Milk	
Counts	88
Cultures	88
Sub Cultures	31
Section	
Paraffin	140
Sputum	50
Antiformin Test	2
Petroff's Test	1
Pneumococcus Typine	1
Specimens Preserved	42
Urine	
Routine Examinations	3,570
Cultures	274
Sub Culture	274
Sugar Quantitative	356
Bile	6
Friedman Test (Pregnancy)	1
Water	
Counts	89
Cultures	89
Sub Cultures	50
Chlorine Examination	60

Ward Work	
Dick Tests	231
Schick Tests	278
Toxoid Injections	104
Small Pox Vaccinations	1,031
Typhoid Vaccine Immunizations	544
Lumbar Punctures	46
Venous Punctures	996
Total	12,241

Of the 358 patients admitted during the last fiscal year, 42 or 11.7% had a positive Wassermann reaction in the blood. Four others had positive Kahn tests but negative Wassermann in the blood, making a total of 46 or 12.84% with positive serology. Twenty-eight of the new admissions, or 7.8% had positive findings in the spinal fluid indicative of Central Nervous System Lues. Routine examination of the spinal fluid consists in a Wassermann and Kahn test, a cell count, globulin determination and colloidal mastic curve.

We had an unusually small number of *post-mortem* examinations this year. Permission for necropsy was received on only 13 or 17.3% of those who died during the last fiscal year. Some showed quite interesting findings.

All new patients receive Dick and Schick tests and those showing susceptibility to diphtheria are immunized by toxoid. During the summer of 1938 we did 1031 smallpox vaccinations. Those not included in this group have been vaccinated inside of the previous six to seven years.

The *milk supply* is examined bacteriologically every month. We take samples at our dairy (machine milked, hand milked and mixed after passing through cooler) and three samples alternately from various kitchens and dining rooms. We also examine the purchased milk. We do bacterial counts and study the samples for the possible occurrence of B. Coli. In order to be better able to compare the findings in the last two fiscal years, the results have been tabulated in a summary fashion comparing month to month of the two years and curves have been plotted comparing the number of samples from which B. Coli were cultured each month.

In the last few months we have done weekly *water examinations* instead of monthly.

Typhoid Fever: At the end of the last fiscal year, May 31, 1938, we had ten *typhoid carriers* at the hospital. Two of these had cholecystectomies and appendectomies performed on June 10, 1938. Both had frequent positive feces cultures up to the time of operation. They had no positive cultures since the operation (12 resp. 13 feces cultures). They were released from isolation when also two cultures of material obtained by duodenal drainage proved to be negative. On March 15, 1939 another carrier was operated (cholecystectomy and appendectomy) in an attempt to cure her of the carrier state. In this patient practically every specimen of feces cultured before operation showed a growth of *B. Typhosus*. Culture from contents of gall bladder was positive for *B. Typhosus*, but not from the appendix. After the operation she had several feces and urine cultures that were negative for *B. Typhosus*, but one feces culture two weeks after the operation and one two months after the operation were positive. She is still isolated with the carriers. We continued to follow up all patients who had typhoid in 1937. Feces and urine cultures were done every three months. Until now all have remained negative. Since 1937 we have used Bismuth Sulfite Agar and Endo's Media when *B. Typhosus* was looked for. We found Bismuth Sulfite Agar is far superior to Endo's for fecal cultures. It gave about 75% more positive results than Endo's.

Quite a bit of time is spent with *preventive medicine* work. Our new policy is to vaccinate all patients against smallpox every seven years and to immunize the whole hospital population against typhoid fever every two years. Since we have immunized everybody against typhoid in 1937, only the new patients and employees received typhoid vaccine injections this year.

RESEARCH

Autohemic Therapy: Work with this form of therapy has continued over the period covered by this report, by Drs. A. Lindenfeld and R. B. Robertson. Potencies used have been somewhat higher than those previously employed. A schedule has been outlined starting with 6X potency and increasing

week after week until at the tenth or final injection the 9X potency is employed. Usually a course of 10 to 12 treatments were administered, unless discontinued sooner. All treatments were by the intravenous route, dilutions made in sterile double distilled water. Incubation period varied from 3 to 24 hours. More recently re-incubation is experimented with in accordance with the suggestions of Dr. Moser of Chicago. The results obtained in our series would indicate that this form of therapy merits further research. It has been found beneficial in selected cases. There are still at least two variables to contend with, namely the question of incubation and the question of potency. We are unable to honestly attribute any real mental improvement to this therapeutic agent.

The type of cases treated have been selected from symptoms similar to those for which this treatment has been used heretofore. Marked alleviation of symptoms has resulted where this form of treatment has been used in cases of various skin ailments including furunculosis, ichthyosis, acne, etc. Two cases of chronic nasal catarrh have been treated as has also been one case of allergic hay fever.

Treatments were administered for the following conditions:

	Number of Cases
Psoriasis	4
Paralysis Agitans	1
Furunculosis	8
Asthma	2
Acne	8
Pruritus	1
Sinusitis	2
Rheumatism	1
Catarrh	2
Allergic Rhinitis	1
Arthritis	1
Eczema	1
Malnutrition with Anemia	2
Sciatica	1

Bromide Intoxication: Six women patients were studied for *bromide intoxication*. Their ages varied between 31 and 63. The following symptoms were commonly observed:

Symptom	No. of Cases
Insomnia	4
Loquaciousness	2
Suicidal attempt	3
Disorientation, temporal	4
" spatial	3
" personal	2
Hallucinations, visual	2
" auditory	4
" olfactory	2
Illusions, visual	1
Delusions, melancholy ideas	2
" paranoid	1
Memory impairment	3
Skin rash (acne)	3

It should be pointed out that in all instances drugs were prescribed by physicians for some somatic or psychiatric symptom. In none of the six cases, therefore, could there be any history of self-medication elicited. Treatment of these cases consisted of attempts to eliminate the drugs or drug as quickly as possible.

Sedimentation Tests: We continued to do weekly determinations of the *erythrocyte sedimentation time* on all patients receiving fever treatments. The *fever treatments* do not cause any lasting changes in the sedimentation time. Often we found patients having very rapid sedimentation time but this did not appear to have any relation to the fever treatments. More recently we have started to record the sedimentation rate on most of our tubercular patients, and have done sedimentation tests on all patients in whom tuberculosis was suspected.

EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES

Educational activities, as in previous years, included eighteen lectures to the Hahnemann Medical College Senior Students in Philadelphia, by Dr. Henry I. Klopp, Superintendent. The week of December 19, these students came to the hospital for one week of bedside observation and clinical work. The Lehigh University and Lafayette College psychology classes had a 15 hour course on abnormal psychology and the Lehigh University elementary psychology classes were given 5 combination clinics and talks. These were given by Dr. Hoffman, Assistant Superintendent. In addition, a series of talks on the education of exceptional children were given the Lehigh summer school class from July 18 to the 22d.

Talks on mental hygiene were also given to classes from Slatington.

TALKS BY HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., Superintendent

DATE	TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Oct. 11, 1938	"Emotional Hygiene Problems in the Home and School"	Northampton Rotary Club
Oct. 25, 1938	"Emotional Hygiene in School and at Home"	Parent-Teacher Ass'n, Allentown, Pa.
Dec. 6, 1938	"Emotional Hygiene Problems in Home and School"	Parent-Teacher Assn, Northampton, Pa.
Dec. 19, 1938	"Emotional Hygiene Problems in Home and School"	Moravian Theological Seminary for Men
Mar. 13, 1939	"Parents' and Teachers' Emotional Hygiene Problems"	Parent-Teacher Ass'n, Allentown, Pa.
Apr. 19, 1939	"The Progress of Psychiatric Nursing in the Last Quarter of a Century"	Nursing Group—Allentown State Hospital
May, 1939	"Discussed paper—Tuberculosis Prevention and Treatment in Ontario Mental Hospitals"	American Psychiatric Association Meeting, Chicago, Illinois

TALKS BY HARRY F. HOFFMAN, M.D., Assistant Superintendent

June 13, 1938	"Physical Therapy in Psychoses"	American Institute of Homeopathy Meeting, Phila.
Nov. 10, 1938	"Psychasthenia"	Central Penna. Homeopathic Medical Society Meeting, Elizabethtown, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1938	"Mental Health"	Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa.

TALKS BY M. ROSSMAN, M.D.

Apr., 1939	"Use of Child Guidance Clinic"	School Nurses' Ass'n, Bethlehem
May, 1939	"Retarded Children"	Parent-Teacher Ass'n, Bath, Pa.
May, 1939	"Enuresis"	Phila. County Homeopathic Medical Society

TALKS BY A. LINDENFELD, M.D.

Feb. 6, 1939	"Vitamin Therapy in Nervous and Mental Diseases"	Lehigh Valley Dietetic Ass'n, Allentown, Pa.
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TALKS BY E. S. ELLS, M.D.

May 1, 1939	"Mental Hygiene"	The Grey Ladies, Allentown
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TALKS BY MISS HELEN M. EDGAR, Directress of the School of Nursing

Jan. 21, 1939	"Nursing in its Relation to Mental Hygiene and Psychiatry"	District No. 5, Penna. State Nurses' Ass'n, Altoona
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TALKS BY MRS. MARJORIE LANDIS, Directress of Social Service Department

Oct. 4, 1938	"Child Psychology"	Y.W.C.A. Group, Easton
Oct. 19, 1938	"Psychology of Adolescence"	Child Study Group, P.T.A., Easton, Pa.

Dec. 13, 1938	"Psychiatric Social Work"	Cedar Crest College
Jan. 5, 1939	"Mental Hygiene of Childhood"	Red Cross Group, Easton
Jan. 10, 1939	"Child Guidance Clinic"	Y.W.C.A., Bethlehem
Jan. 26, 1939	"Child Guidance Clinic"	Y.W.C.A., Bethlehem
Feb. 28, 1939	"Emotional Development of Children"	Jewish Community Center, Bethlehem, Pa.
Mar. 29, 1939	"Psychology of Adolescence"	Woman's Club, Bethlehem
Apr. 19, 1939	"Some Problems of Childhood"	Parent-Teacher Ass'n, Bethlehem
May 4, 1939	"Child Guidance Clinic"	Moravian Seminary for Women, Bethlehem

TALKS BY MISS MARY C. ROLAND, Psychologist

Oct. 5, 1938	"Accent on the Adolescent"	Child Study Group, Easton High School
Jan. 9, 1939	"The Emotional Health of the Child"	Parent-Teacher Ass'n, Bethlehem
Jan. 19, 1939	"Emotional Development of the Child and the Child Guidance Clinic"	Parent-Teacher Ass'n, Bethlehem

The following program was presented at the joint meeting of the Tri-County Medical Societies, October 11, 1938:

"Cardiologic Aspects of Psychiatric Cases" by Arthur Lindenfeld, M.D., Senior Assistant Physician, Allentown State Hospital.

This paper was discussed by the following:

W. D. Kline M.D., Dean of Medical Department, Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown.
George D. Geckeler, M.D., Associate Professor at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

Medical Library: The medical library and journal room are in good condition. The number of medical books in the medical library is 1802, journals bound in book form 866, total 2668.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Lehigh Valley Child Guidance Clinic reopened in September, 1938 with Dr. Sonia Stirt as Directress. The staff members are Dr. Max Rossman, Psychiatrist; Miss Mary C. Roland, Psychologist and Mrs. Marjorie Landis, Directress of Social Service; all three connected with the Allentown State Hospital.

Through the year the community has become more aware of the presence of the clinic and there has been utilization of the service of same. Individual mothers asked for assistance with their problems and they become more aware of those of their children.

Principals and teachers of the schools of the City of Bethlehem have made greater use of the Clinic following the individual contact with every principal of the said schools. Teachers were less restrained in referring cases to the Clinic, particularly following addresses given by members of the Clinic Staff. As a result, a new interest developed particularly among Parent-Teacher Associations in obtaining information regarding the activities of the Clinic. Numerous conferences were held with the staffs of the agencies of Bethlehem and Easton. On some occasions a complete outline of the treatment of the case was given the workers.

The Clinic continues to operate one day each week. Forty-six cases were handled. The Directress and Psychiatrist each averaged to see six cases on each clinic day. There was a total of 610 psychiatric consultations and psychological examinations; 39 conferences with agencies and school principals; 26 public addresses; 40 school children were treated within the year, the present number under treatment is 24.

Psychological examinations, totaling 113 interviews, were administered to 45 children. It was frequently necessary to utilize more than one interview with a child, as in many cases supplementary school and reading tests were administered and performance tests were given to determine manual ability and handiness. The psychologist carried a number of speech cases on the basis of therapeutic interviews. Remedial work was given to three children whose psychiatric treatment could not progress until their school work improved.

The following is the statistical report for the case worker in the said Clinic:

Cases carried forward from last year	5
New cases opened during year	28
Total cases open during year	33
Cases closed during year	27
Total cases carried forward	6
Conferences regarding cases with psychiatrist	25
Lectures	11

Clinics: Monthly clinics were held at the Sacred Heart and Allentown General Hospital, Allentown; St. Luke's Hospital in Bethlehem; Easton Hospital and the Palmerton Neighborhood House. These clinics are conducted by the clinical director, Dr. Harry F. Hoffman and members of the medical

staff, being assisted by social service workers and psychologist. The following case load with visits as specified was handled.

	Furlough		Discharges		Out-patient	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st visit	23	15	7	2	93	81
2d visit	107	97	2	2	104	57
	<u>130</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>138</u>

	Adults		Children	
	Out-patient	Furlough	Out-patient	Furlough
1st visit	84	42	91	0
2d visit	133	211	47	0
	<u>217</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>0</u>

At the close of the year, patients on the books had the following special characteristics:

	Mental Defectives			Epileptics			Children under 16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Act.	24	11	35	11	35	46	41	31	72
Furl.	14	5	19	4	3	7	5	6	11
	<u>38</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>83</u>

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The following is the statistical data covering the social service department for the fiscal year:

REPORT OF CASE LOAD

Case load carried over from previous year.....	298
New cases added during year	858
Cases closed during year	618
Cases carried over to next year	240

ANALYSIS OF CASE LOAD

Histories obtained	202
Prefurloughs	97
Community adjustments of furlough patients	172
Predischarge visits	182
Miscellaneous services for patients	105

In the statistical report for this past year it may be noted that the requests have increased; particularly is this true in the obtaining of social histories and the number of cases seen at the clinics. The intake of new cases referred to the community clinics by physicians, social agencies, schools, etc., have increased from 140 to 186. Most of this increase has been due to the fact that many of the out-lying school districts are referring children for psychological examinations in order to

determine placement in, or exclusion from, school under the new law governing school exclusion or special class placement. Sometimes these requests have been so numerous that it has been necessary to schedule appointments four or five months ahead.

We have had a number of requests from undergraduate students in Sociology for a period of orientation in social work at the hospital. We have had two such students during the past year; one from the Pennsylvania College for Women who spent six weeks here and another from Cedar Crest College, in Allentown, who was here for three weeks. The work of these students included attending staff meetings and clinics, and discussing case material.

The Social Service Department has continued its interest in community education work both by giving ten talks to various community groups and by attending six conferences and institutes. The members of the Social Service Department have again given a course in social work to the various affiliate nurses. This course consisted of a comprehensive but necessarily condensed outline of the functions of a social case worker in a psychiatric hospital. Case material from actual records of patients was used for teaching purposes in giving this course as well as discussion of the correlation between the work of the psychiatrist and case worker regarding all cases referred for service to the Social Service Department.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

AFFILIATE STUDENTS

Number of students in school March 27, 1938.....	35
Number of students admitted	143
Number of students completing	103
Number of students discontinuing	1
Number of students in school March 26, 1939	39
Considering Individual Schools, the Number of Students admitted were:	
Allentown General	39
Brownsville	9
Mount Sinai	14
Pottstown	8
St. Luke's	25
West Penn	47
Graduate Nurse	1

For some time we have considered the discontinuance of student stipends—this money to be used in an educational way. During the past year, the affiliating schools were circularized, told of our plan to discontinue stipends, at the same time discontinuing night duty service for students. With this reduction of hours it meant our program would be on a much sounder ratio of student theoretical hours to student service. All the schools accepted this plan without question. This change was put into effect with the group coming to us December 27, 1938. The money thus saved, we used to employ six additional women attendants for our night duty service. We hope sometime to be able to increase graduates so that our night service would have less attendants in proportion to graduate nurses.

During the past year we have revised the outline of some courses and have had all our contracts revised to have them up to date with these changes, changes in stipends, etc. We have also reorganized our Staff Conferences for the Nursing Faculty including supervisors and head nurses.

The beginning of August, 1938 the schedule was revised so as to rotate general staff nurses two months day duty and two months night duty.

This year three of our head nurses are completing their high school work at the Allentown Preparatory School. This means our entire nursing faculty now has completed High School.

During the past year two more 30 hour courses for men attendants were given. The same course is given the women attendants.

Twenty-four Sacred Heart student nurses came to us during the October affiliate program for two courses in theory—16 hours of Psychiatry and 16 hours of Psychiatric Nursing.

We did not have an annual Commencement this year due to the fact that we took our last class into the three year course in September, 1935. During the period between 1935 and 1936 we gave very careful consideration to the subject of our three year undergraduate course to student nurses. Up to this point we had tried to keep our standards up to the accepted ones

for Schools of Nursing taking students, not only graduates of High School but those who rated in their upper quartile of their class. This meant greater difficulty each year in receiving a sufficient number of applicants to justify our taking in a class, since we had tried to keep our number up to the minimum of ten (after elimination in the preliminary group) as recommended by the American Psychiatric Association. This difficulty can be attributed to a number of factors, chief among which is the trend not only in nursing education but education as a whole. For a long time there has been a division of opinion not only among nurse educators but also members of the American Psychiatric Association as to the soundness of conducting undergraduate schools in psychiatric hospitals. There are those who feel it is sound and those who feel it is sounder and wiser to offer the special phase of nursing only in affiliate and post-graduate nursing. It would seem that all specialties should fit into a student's program after her first year.

In September of 1936 after very careful thought from every angle, we decided not to take in a class but to concentrate our efforts in our specialty and give only the thirteen week course in Psychiatry to students from general hospitals.

On April 19 we had a meeting of Directors and Instructors and other representatives of Nursing Faculties from all the hospitals, general and mental, functioning in the Department of Welfare. Miss K. Frances Cleave, Nursing Consultant, Department of Welfare, inaugurated this plan last year, feeling it would be helpful to get together and discuss problems of vital interest to all of us. This year we were asked to be host for the meeting. It was felt that the program had been very instructive. The program consisted of the following:

Address by Dr. Henry I. Klopp, Superintendent, "The Progress of Psychiatric Nursing in the Last Quarter of a Century."

Brief Outline of work done in Occupational Therapy by Miss Carter, Occupational Therapy Directress.

Brief Outline of work done with patients in the Music Department by Miss Hannaford, Directress.

Round Table Discussion.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING DEPARTMENT

This department continues to be a factor in helping the morale of the patients. They are interested in being well-groomed. Many elderly women who never had anyone take care of their hair before are well pleased with their appearance after visiting the beauty shop. Facials, massaging, etc., are found to be relaxing to the patient.

The patients cooperate very well. Many of the scalps of the patients have been in an abnormal state due to their illness. However, by general massaging and brushing and proper care, these cases are found to be fewer.

The schedule is as follows: Shampooing, Finger Waving, Marcelling, Manicuring, Facials, Massaging, etc. The most important of all is the cleansing of the scalp and keeping the hair well groomed. The appearance of the nails is also important. The latest shades have been purchased, causing the hands to look neat.

In the past year the Department has been successful with seven patient assistants. They are willing, cooperative, easily taught and enjoy working in the shop.

The work done on patients in this department was as follows:

Shampoos	2,571
Finger waves	1,876
Marcel and Curls	538
Haircuts	1,372
Manicures	182
Facials	144

ADMINISTRATIVE AND DIETARY ACTIVITIES

Food service has continued at a high level even though the cost of purchased food has dropped \$.0184 per person per day. The Dietary Operations Cost Report shows an average consumption of 71.17 ounces raw food per person per day which compares favorably with that of last year when 71.61 ounces were consumed. Upon a cost per pound basis the amount spent for purchased food was \$.008 per pound less than last year while the price per pound for produced food remained the same. This is reflected, further, in an average total raw food cost of \$.1901 per person per day. While this total is \$.0179

below that of last year, the decrease is due entirely to the reduction in expenditures for purchased food since the per person cost of produced food has advanced \$.0005. This may indicate that the monthly prices for produced items as received from the Department of Welfare are not truly representative of price trends in the produce market.

The dietary operations cost report for the year indicates the following:

	Total Weight, Pounds Purchased	Produced	Average ounces per person per day	Daily Basic Ration allowance ounces
Total	1,406,885	1,744,282	71.17	74.61

The average waste per person per day was 1.33 ounces. The average for the preceding year was 1.64 ounces.

The commodities summarized according to the five accounting groups present the following totals for the year:

	Purchased	Produced	Total
General Provisions	\$23,541.38	\$824.16	\$24,365.54
Vegetables	3,929.95	17,280.46	21,210.41
Fruits	9,964.28	4,921.24	14,455.52
Dairy Products	20,530.97	21,237.47	41,768.44
Meats, Fish and Fowl	19,407.96	14,695.86	34,103.82
Total	\$77,374.54	\$58,529.19	\$135,903.73

The average raw food cost per person per day is as follows:

	Purchased	Produced	Total
1938-39	\$.1082	\$.0819	\$.1901
1937-38 .....	.1266	.0814	.2080
1936-37 .....	.1246	.9859	.2105
1935-36 .....	.1215	.0762	.1977
1934-35 .....	.1074	.0705	.1779

Therapeutic diets averaged 66 per meal, made up principally of 48 patients and 18 employees.

Cannery: The cannery is under the direct supervision of the Dietitian. The cannery processed a total of 18,155 No. 10 cans. This is 1470 greater than the total for the preceding year. The increase was due to a "bumper" crop of tomatoes. The following products were processed in No. 10 cans:

10,091	cans tomatoes
2,648	" peaches
3,917	" green string beans
1,192	" wax beans
307	" red beets

Laundry: The volume of soiled goods laundered continues to increase:

1938-39	2,340,734 pounds
1937-38	2,185,359 "
1936-37	1,951,743 "
1935-36	1,812,556 "

The above figures show that the laundry load for the fiscal year 1938-39 has increased 155,375 pounds over that of 1937-38.

The efficiency of the laundry has been maintained, however, at a rather high level as revealed by the reports from the "Textile Chemistry Laboratory, Pennsylvania State College." During the current fiscal year the plant acquired a new 48" Extractor, 4 Monel Metal Wash Trucks and 4 Removable Canvas Body Trucks.

The Steward presented a paper on "The Pennsylvania State Institution Laundry Fellowship" at the Annual Meeting of the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, April 28, 1939, and another on "Purchasing Procedure for State Institutions" at the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dietetic Association at Hershey, Pa., May 11, 1939.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The following is the report of the farm activities for the year:

Dairy: The past hospital year, the dairy has been rather discouraging in some respects. After several years of freedom from Bang's disease, a recurrence has occurred. Several reactors and suspects to the agglutination test were removed from the herd. No known source of infection could be obtained. Upon the first appearance of the disease a program of monthly testing was started and continued throughout the year. At present no reactors or suspects have been found so we believe we are again clean. We have also experienced considerable breeding trouble in the past year. This does not seem to be due to a general infection of any specific disease but rather to quite a general recurrence of cystic ovaries, yellow bodies, etc. Most cases respond to treatment but the breeding efficiency of the herd has been much impaired. Of

course, both above-mentioned conditions are directly reflected in lowered milk production and higher unit costs. The herd is practically free from mastitis and we believe entirely free from the chronic or infectious type.

The average production for the year was approximately 11,186 pounds milk per cow with a feed cost of approximately \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

The total production for the year is as follows: 561,307 pounds milk; 10,857 pounds beef and 3478 pounds veal.

With the completion and occupancy of our new dairy barns, we believe sanitation will be simplified due to more modern equipment for milking, cooling and bottling the milk. We believe also that feed costs can be reduced and health of the herd improved by the use of pasture during the summer months.

Piggery: Pork production has been limited in recent years due to lack of facilities for farrowing and raising pigs in large numbers. However, our swine herd is in a very good condition and we have thirty young sows bred for spring farrowing in anticipation of occupying our new farrowing house.

During the year 129 hogs were slaughtered and 30,114 pounds of pork were delivered to the kitchen for consumption.

Poultry: Like dairy and piggery, poultry production is limited by inadequate housing facilities for the flock. Fifteen hundred single comb white leghorn chicks were purchased during the spring of 1938. Mortality was quite low and about 1450 of these were either killed as broilers or went into the laying flock. Egg production has been good, totaling 8066 dozen for the year on an average of 190 eggs per hen. Poultry delivered to the kitchen totaled 3478 pounds.

Truck Garden: Truck garden production was maintained at about normal during the past year. In spite of very difficult weather conditions, progress was made in the matter of an adequate supply of fresh vegetables without burdensome surpluses. The cooperation of the cannery in absorbing these surpluses has been most helpful. On our steep hillsides at the hospital farm, erosion is a serious problem, especially so dur-

ing season with frequent heavy washing rains. A system of strip culture and contour cultivation has been instituted. We believe that these control methods can now be carried on from year to year, due to the eventual removal of the dairy relieving the necessity of cultivation of all available land. We, therefore, expect to extend the strip system until it takes in the whole vegetable acreage.

Farm: Due to the excessive rainfall, the past summer has been a most difficult one in which to raise and harvest field crops. Planting was delayed, cultivation and spraying interfered with, and harvest made almost impossible for some crops. New seedings of alfalfa, which was badly winter-killed, was necessary. About 100 tons of hay were lost due to wet weather at harvest time. Another 300 tons was saved only by putting same in silos, treated with phosphoric acid or molasses. However, due to a considerable surplus carried over from the previous year, our requirements will be met.

Sixty acres of winter barley yielded 3264 bushels of excellent grain.

We had only 20 acres of wheat which was lost in harvesting. We had 74 acres of oats which should have yielded at least 3600 bushels of good grain but we were able to save only 2116 bushels of badly damaged oats.

An excellent crop of potatoes was harvested, averaging over 400 bushels per acre.

The fruit crop was somewhat smaller than that of some previous years but was of very good quality. Our yield of peaches was 1642 bushels; apples 1550 bushels. This is the last peach crop from the old peach orchard as the trees have been cut down and stumps are being pulled to avoid crowding of interplanted apple trees.

Eighty-five steers were fattened and slaughtered during the year providing the hospital with 25 tons choice beef.

With the relocation of dairy and piggery to Weaversville Farm Colonies, and the extension of our pasture program, removing over 100 acres of land from cultivation, a general reorganization of the farm becomes necessary. Leasing of the Riegel Farm will care for need of additional acreage and labor problems must be worked out as they are encountered.

PER CAPITA COST

The purchased maintenance upon actual cost basis for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1939 was \$6.35 per capita. The purchased extraordinary expenses, equipment for farm, dietary, laboratory and X-ray equipment for the same period was \$.22. The produced expenses from the farm, sewing room and upholsterer for the year were \$1.18 per capita, making a total weekly cost for the fiscal year of \$7.75 per capita.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

The *Sewing Project* upon which 22 women are presently employed, produced a total of 30,788 pieces which were delivered to the hospital store room during the year. The project has been of material assistance in providing an ample supply of shirts, dresses, night gowns, bath robes and other items. The project head, her assistants and co-workers, as well as the Bethlehem office have cooperated most heartily with the institution.

The *Painting Project* which was begun in December, 1937, ended July 20, 1938 due to lack of funds. There was one building to be completed on this project, namely the women's tubercular building. In April, 1939 an allotment was made for \$743.00 for labor cost to complete the previous painting project, the employees' quarters of the Duplex Farm House and isolation cottage building. This work has been practically completed. A new painting project is being prepared which will include exterior painting of the administration buildings, interior painting of the auditorium, operating section, painting and papering of one-half duplex farm house for married employee; also married supervisor's house.

HAZARD CONTRACTS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

Fire Exit Stairways: The ten fire exit stairways at the main hospital, the contract for which was awarded to H. E. Stoudt & Son, Allentown, by the Department of Property and Supplies, Harrisburg, in the amount of \$54,400.00, were completed and accepted on June 10, 1938.

Fire Alarm System: The contract for the Fire Alarm System was awarded by the Department of Property and Supplies to Crowder Jr. Company of Allentown. Work under said contract, in the amount of \$24,966.00, was started on May 16, 1939.

Miscellaneous Hazards: The Department of Property and Supplies awarded a contract to the Fuchs Construction Company of Wynnewood, Pa., for the amount of \$8217. This contract included an enclosed stairway from the third to the second floors of one each of the men's and women's prolonged service buildings; exit doors and steps for the two occupational therapy buildings; smoke screen doors on the second floor of the rotunda of administration building; handrails on the outside steps of the administration and prolonged service buildings and an enclosed stairway for the Duplex farm buildings. This work was started on January 10, 1939 and final inspection was made May 25, 1939.

Weather-stripping Farm Colony Houses: On March 10, 1939 the Department of Property and Supplies executed a contract with Thomas Malia for weather-stripping the doors and windows of Farm Colony Homes No. 1, 2 and 3; Farm Manager's and Employee's Homes, for the sum of \$417.00. This work was not completed by the end of May as was anticipated.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM UNDER GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY AND PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

New Stoker-Fired Boilers: On February 4, 1938 a contract was awarded by the General State Authority to the Coxe Stoker Engineering Company of Hazleton, Pa., in the amount of \$184,698.00 for the installation of a new boiler plant, consisting of three 500 H-P Stoker Fired Boilers; inside coal storage bunker and coal conveyor; new radial brick chimney; piping; blower fans, etc., together with the dismantling and removal of the old boilers.

After some delay, the General State Authority approved boilers as manufactured by the Erie City Iron Works of Erie, Pa. The foundation and brickwork of the new chimney was finished to the full height of 150 feet on September 2, 1938.

After many delays in the progress of the boiler installation the first new boiler was put in service on October 20, 1938. The boiler carried the institution load for two weeks as required.

On December 8, 1938 the second new boiler had been erected and tested and was put in service on December 24, 1938.

On March 18, 1939 the third new boiler was put in service. On March 27, 1939 the steam flow meters and coal weighing devices were put in service and the first records were taken on the evaporation and fuel consumption.

On April 21, 1939 an output and efficiency test was conducted on new boiler No. 2. The test was carried on with a continuous output of 150% of rating for a period of eight hours. The test showed an output of 794 H-P., or 158.8% of rating, and an overall efficiency of 80.56%. These results exceeded those guaranteed in the contract.

There was an *official inspection* of the following General State Authority *five new buildings*, namely, Convalescent Building for Men and Women, Building for Girls, Building for Disturbed Women, Dining Room Building and Nurses' Home on April 13 and 14. The inspection was thorough and notes were taken of discrepancies, defects and corrections not conforming with specifications. Some of these have been completed. There is still a punch list to be checked for final corrections.

As a matter of record the following are the basic contracts with per capita cost for the buildings to be occupied by patients, including three new 500 H-P stoker fired boilers :

Disturbed Women Patients' Building	\$ 141,696
85 beds @ \$1,784	
Dining Room Building (Nurses and Patients)	81,164
Home for Nurses	79,870
50 beds @ \$1,600	
Convalescent Building	118,133
68 beds @ \$1,737	
Children's Building for Girls	169,235
72 beds @ \$2,350	

Service Lines, Tunnels connecting New Buildings.....	81,400
Total 225 beds—\$361.00 per bed	
Farm Colony Dormitory	126,476
85 beds @ \$1,500	
Milking room and office wing	
Dairy Barn—4 silos, 2 haykeepers, 2 storage sheds, bull pen, hog house, manure pit, garage	132,983
Water supply—Sewage disposal	15,361
Three 500 H-P stoker-fired boilers, new chimney, bunker conveyor and necessary appliances	184,698
Total	<u>\$1,131,016</u>

The *Farm Colony Development*, both as regards men patients' 85 bed dormitory as well as dairy units have been progressing very slowly partly due to delay in change-orders and more particularly in connection with the dairy on account of necessity of relocating the office, sterilization, pasteurizing and bottling wing of the dairy as well as the deep well. There were various complications and change-orders necessary, due to development of sink holes resulting in foundations giving away, not having been provided with reinforcing, necessitating changing the location of the office wing, combined with facilities for sterilization, pasteurizing and bottling. The deep well, not developing an ample water supply at 250 feet as provided for in the specifications, resulted in a new well being drilled 600 feet from the original location which developed the required water output.

The Superintendent wishes to express his personal appreciation for the excellent cooperation and efficient service rendered by the medical staff, heads of departments and their co-workers, throughout the year and equally so in the preparation of this report.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made to the Department of Welfare, the Bureau of Mental Health and the members of the Board of Trustees for their splendid support, interest and wise counsel in hospital activities.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY I. KLOPP, M.D., F.A.C.P., D. Sc.

Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief

RC Allentown State Hospital

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